



Department of  
Finance &  
Administration

# Office of Criminal Justice Programs Annual Report

**FY 2015/2016**

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# CHAPTER 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) under the State Department of Finance and Administration functions as a strategic planning agency that secures, distributes, and manages federal and state funds related to criminal justice and services to victims. OCJP utilizes strategic program management, a structured process that looks three to five years ahead of daily grants management activities to identify the changing needs of Tennessee's justice system and the needs of its victims of violent crime. OCJP tracks problems surfacing in the criminal justice system, monitors trends in Tennessee's communities, assesses the condition of the state's resources, and measures the recent performance of OCJP-funded programs. To address crime and victimization in Tennessee, OCJP manages a systematic, year-round cycle for determining the communities' needs, identifying the justice system's problems, setting program priorities, making grant allocation decisions, managing those funded projects, and evaluating the results of those decisions.

In fiscal year 2016, OCJP saw a number of changes to the office. The amount of federal funding coming to OCJP increased more than 100% in 2016. This then created a need for increased program and fiscal staff to oversee the increase in federal funding and the changes in federal regulations and requirements to this funding. The structure of OCJP changed in FY 2016 as well and it impacted the role of program managers, the units within the office and the overall the hierarchy within the agency. With the changing landscape at the federal level, for example the combining of all the Federal Circulars into one "Super" Circular and new and changing federal requirements; compliance and quality assurance remains paramount. Our former monitoring unit was renamed to incorporate this focus beyond monitoring and to capture the enhanced responsibilities. This became the Quality Assurance Unit with an Assistant Director and two compliance specialists. This Unit is now under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Operations, the Deputy Director continues to supervise the Program Unit. The fiscal unit continues to track and reconcile the 20 plus fund sources as well as conduct fiscal monitoring of OCJP contracts as it has in the past.

In an effort to maximize programmatic training and technical assistance and to further ensure project programming that was properly implemented and meeting its desired outputs and outcomes; OCJP transitioned the responsibility for subrecipient monitoring to the Program Manager staff. Furthermore, OCJP broke down the walls of a culture that separated the program response of two cultures (criminal Justice and Victim Services). The office began using a shared language of Program Unit which combined the two units into one culture. OCJP also sought to capitalize on the increased momentum behind a coordinated community response to all issues within the criminal justice field. This had been our modus operandi for years and now our internal structure reflected the expectations we had within communities. This meant that OCJP moved to an Assistant Director over Programs with three Senior Program Managers overseeing teams of Program Managers addressing a variety of projects across the State. As a result, the format of this annual report has also been restructured to focus on the types of projects receiving funding regardless of the source.

In 2015, the OCJP was in a unique position given the timing of grants ending and working towards new contracts to begin in FY 2016. With the increased focus on project implementation, performance measures and adherence to funding requirements, the OCJP sought to minimize the burden on subrecipients with multiple grants from various victim based fund sources, each with their own set of requirements for data collection, reporting and allowable and unallowable costs. The result was a consolidated funding plan that looked to decrease the administrative responsibilities on agencies so that they could concentrate on the project performance. The result of this was an overall decrease in multiple grants to a single agency from multiple fund sources while maintaining the same level of financial support to the organization.

In fiscal year 2016, OCJP was responsible for 23 different state and federal fund sources; approximately 200 grants totaling over of \$23,000,000.00 in funding to various State Departments, local governments and non-profit agencies for criminal justice and victim service grants. As a member agency of the Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet Group the Office of Criminal Justice Programs assisted in the development of the Governor's Public

Safety Plan. As part of that planning process, shortfalls in funding were identified and efforts were made to assist in meeting the Plan's goals and objectives.

The focus of the funding provided by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs centered on the following themes:

- Supporting Governor Haslam's First and Second Public Safety Plans through expansion of family justice centers in Tennessee, professional enhancement trainings, and other opportunities;
- Tennessee's community crime reduction projects focusing on small geographic areas and encompassing community revitalization, prevention, enforcement and offender intervention;
- Addressing drug and violent crime via the Judicial District Drug Task Forces;
- Promoting a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violence against women through partnership among law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, victim advocates, and service providers to ensure victim safety and offender accountability.
- Improving services to victims of all types of crime by providing a comprehensive, basic-level victim assistance curriculum and training program to victim services providers and allied professionals.
- Offender intervention programming targeting addiction and mental health treatment, employment, transportation and educational services;
- Prevention activities focused on increasing awareness of issues such as Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking;
- Improvements in technology such as purchasing new Livescan machines, continued improvements to the Tennessee Instant Check System (TICS), the ongoing development of the technology for automated case judgments and enhancements to the victim notification system; and
- Continuation of victim service programs, including: domestic violence programs; child advocacy centers; sexual assault programs; law enforcement and prosecution projects serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking; Family Justice Centers, victim-witness coordinators, civil legal assistance projects; Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA); Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD); and elder abuse projects.

## INTRODUCTION

### ***Office of Criminal Justice Programs Mission Statement:***

“The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) under the State Department of Finance and Administration functions as a strategic planning agency that secures, distributes, and manages federal and state grant funds for Tennessee. While collaborating with other public and non-profit agencies, OCJP utilizes these grant monies to support innovative projects statewide in efforts to reduce criminal activity, provide services for victims of crime and promote overall enhancement of the criminal justice system in Tennessee”.

### ***OCJP Strategic Planning Process***

Foremost in assisting OCJP to determine avenues of funding for state and local entities is Strategic Planning, one of the core functions of OCJP. To address crime and victimization in Tennessee, OCJP manages a systematic, year-round cycle for determining the communities’ needs, identifying the justice system’s problems, setting program priorities, making grant allocation decisions, managing those funded projects, and evaluating the results of those decisions.

Strategic program management is a structured process that looks three to five years ahead of daily grants management activities at the changing needs of Tennessee’s justice system. OCJP tracks problems surfacing in the criminal justice system, monitors trends in Tennessee’s communities, assesses the condition of the state’s resources, and measures the recent performance of OCJP-funded programs. This is, in part, accomplished through the use of the Governor’s Public Safety Sub-Cabinet Working Group.

Additionally, OCJP convenes a group of experts in the field of criminal justice to help determine the greatest need and possible approaches. This stakeholder focus group consists of two Sheriffs, two Chiefs of Police, two District Attorneys General, two Public Defenders, two judges and two victim advocates. These roundtable members represent all three grand divisions of the state as well as urban, suburban and rural areas of the state. This information helps OCJP focus its future program descriptions, set its funding priorities, prepare its budget requests, and direct its limited resources into areas that promise the best return for the public’s investment.

With completion of the decision making process for allocation of funds, OCJP distributes notification of funding intent, then canvases the state for both local and state level submitted projects that appear to be a fit for the program models that have been determined to meet the needs of Tennessee. The projects are reviewed, by a team of criminal justice professionals and other stakeholders, to assure that the very best submitted project applications will then receive a chance for funding.

### ***Grants Management***

Funded projects are then monitored (which includes an agency site visit); by professionally trained grant monitors as well as OCJP program staff. Contacts occur frequently throughout the agency’s funding period to assist them (if necessary) in maintaining their stated goals and objectives as originally agreed upon in their contract(s) with OCJP. Quarterly and annual data-driven reports are required to ensure the previously established outputs and outcomes are being tracked and outcomes, as indicated in the grant, are being met. These reports reflect any impact the program may be having on the intended problem area. Any continuation of agency funding is based on all agreed upon performance measurements being met.

### ***Evidence-Based Programming***

In today’s fiscal climate where federal, state and local funds are fluctuating, and agencies are continually being asked to do more (often without increased funding), it is imperative to ensure that scarce grant dollars are directed towards areas with the greatest needs and that those funds are utilized in such a way as to garner a

positive outcome. Evidence-Based Programming is one way to attempt to affect such an outcome. Evidence-Based Programs have been researched and have a history of producing a positive change on the identified problem the program addresses. By strongly encouraging and at times requiring agencies to implement evidenced based projects and programs, the OCJP increases the likelihood that the funding creates a positive impact on the issue at hand.

### ***Looking Ahead***

The next sections of this report will provide greater detail regarding the types state and federal funding received and disbursed by this office; the eight major categories of projected funded in the fiscal year; examples of the projects in those categories and the impact of those on local communities, victims and their families, and the citizens of Tennessee. Finally, the Office of Criminal Justice Program's perspective on monitoring is defined and a review of the outcomes of project monitoring is provided. The results of the program monitoring and fiscal reviews of grant funded projects in one year provide an opportunity for increased technical assistance and training of the projects by the OCJP program managers in the next fiscal year.



## CHAPTER 2

### FUND SOURCE OVERVIEW

To address crime and victimization in Tennessee, OCJP manages a systematic, year-round cycle for determining the communities' needs, identifying justice system problems, setting program priorities, making grant allocation decisions, managing funded projects, and evaluating the results of funding decisions.

As a result of numerous funding sources, OCJP must stay abreast of the current funding climate at both the state and the federal level. This includes anticipating potential increases or decreases in funding and preparing for the impact of these changes at the local community level in order to best meet the public safety needs of Tennessee's citizens.

When planning the award of grants funds, OCJP looks to maximize opportunity, increase resource availability, and establish new programs in Tennessee that benefit the population as a whole. OCJP routinely reviews statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports, the Department of Justice, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, and other State and Federal resources. OCJP gathers information from state and local experts to determine priorities. One example of a planning resource is the Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet, established by Governor Haslam in his first term, to reduce crime and improve public safety. OCJP, along with other State Agencies, participate in the subcabinet meetings to maximize State resources. For 2016, one of the priorities of this public safety plan is addressing domestic violence in Tennessee.

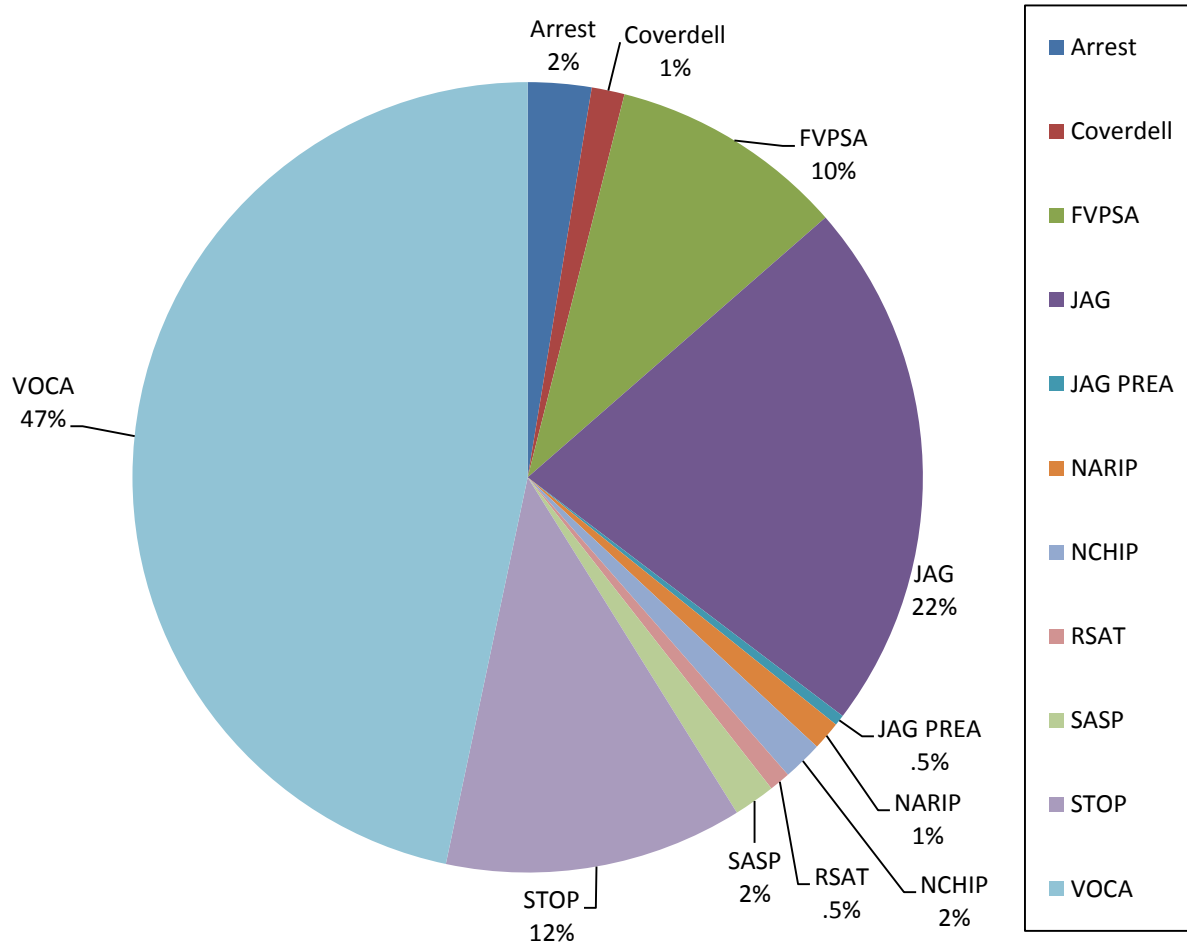
Since both the data and the Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet emphasized addressing domestic violence victimization and bringing awareness around the issue, OCJP focused on this issue for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016.

OCJP funding centered on the following themes:

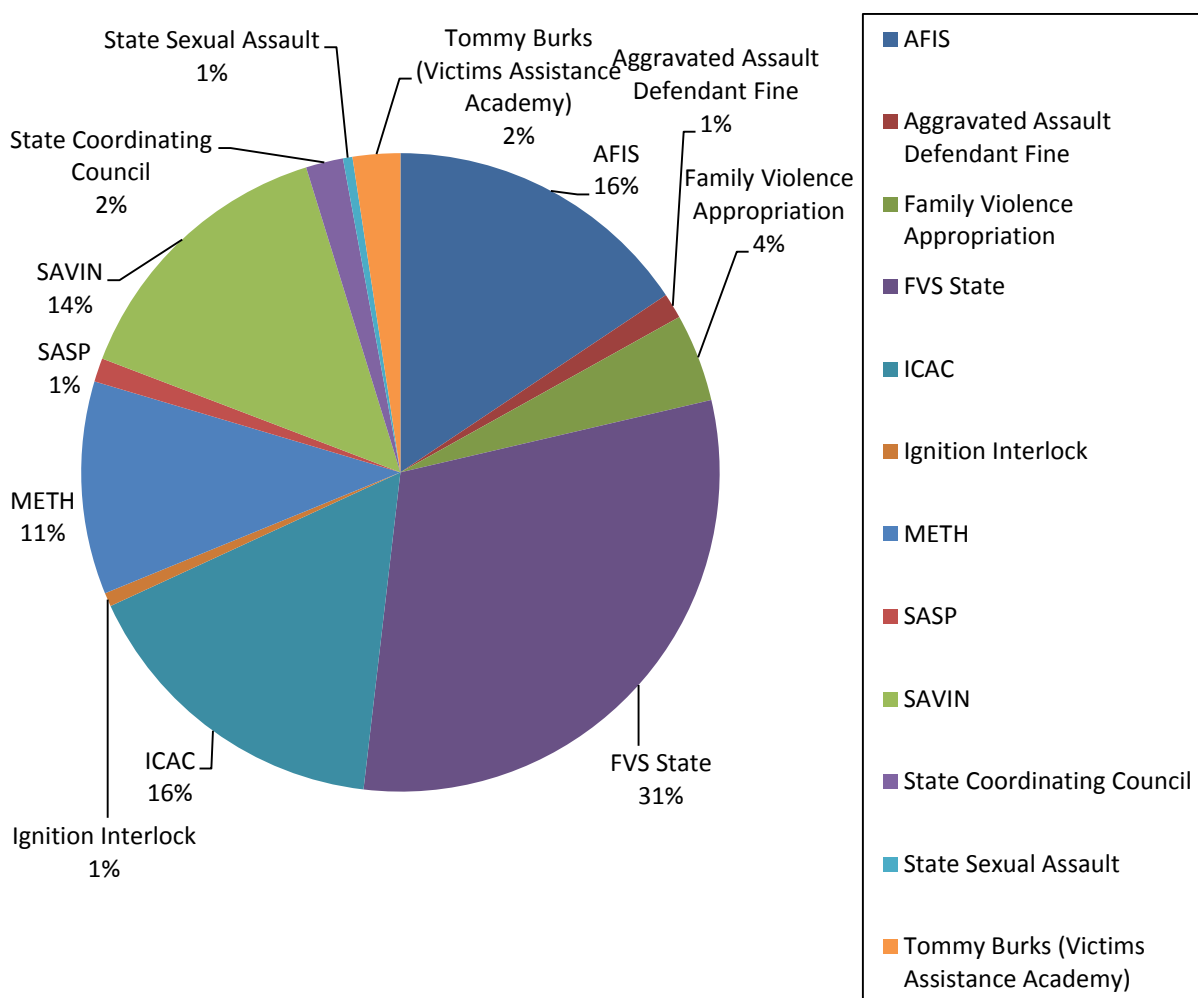
- Promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system's response to violence against women through partnership among law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, victim advocates, and service providers to ensure victim safety and offender accountability;
- Improve technology to enhance the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information, improvements to the TN State Automated Victim Information Notification (SAVIN) program, as well as, updated autopsy equipment for five NAME accredited forensic centers in the state;
- Improve the response to sexual assault on Tennessee's universities and community college campuses;
- Increase the number of Family Justice/Family Safety Centers in Tennessee;
- Support Multijurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces, Gang Task Forces and Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Projects to decrease drug trafficking, human trafficking and gang violence throughout the State;
- Increase the number of therapists and advocates working with victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse to address the impact of trauma on individuals;
- Increase funding for training opportunities for professionals in the criminal justice and victim services fields.

In fiscal year 2016, OCJP awarded a total of \$23,051,241.00 in funding, this included \$19,100,697.00 in Federal dollars and \$3,906,544.00 in State dollars. Additionally, \$4,489,743.00 in state and local community matching funds contributed to the projects.

## Percentage of Funding in State FY 2016 by Federal Fund Source



## Percentage of 2016 State Dollars by Fund Source



### OCJP FEDERAL AND STATE FUND SOURCES

In order to better understand the fund sources OCJP monitors, a description of both Federal and State fund sources are listed below in alphabetical order:

#### *Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)*

The Automated Fingerprint Imaging Systems (AFIS) Program is funded through TCA § 67- 4-606 (a) (12) which requires 2.3056% of litigation tax proceeds to be deposited in the state general fund for grants awarded and administered by the Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs. Automated fingerprint identification is the process of automatically matching one or many unknown fingerprints against a database of known and unknown prints. Automated fingerprint identification systems are primarily used by law enforcement agencies for criminal identification initiatives, such as identifying a person suspected of committing a crime or linking a suspect to other unsolved crimes.

### **Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (ARREST)**

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) is a component of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) and awards the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program (ARREST Program). The ARREST program recognizes that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are crimes that require the criminal justice system to hold offenders accountable for their actions through investigation, arrest, and prosecution of violent offenders, and through close judicial scrutiny and management of offender behavior. This discretionary grant program is designed to encourage State, Local, and Tribal governments and State, Local, and Tribal courts to treat sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. The Arrest Program challenges the community to listen, communicate, identify problems, and share ideas that will result in new responses to ensure victim safety and offender accountability. OCJP also awarded funds to further develop Sexual Assault Response Teams and train Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners throughout Tennessee.

### **Domestic Violence State Coordinating Council (DVSCC)**

The purpose of the Domestic Violence State Coordinating Council (DVSCC) is to increase awareness and understanding of domestic and family violence within the state. The DVSCC's responsibilities include: designing statewide policy for law enforcement and judicial response to domestic violence; designing training for law enforcement personnel across the state that focuses on the dynamics of domestic violence and the handling, investigation and response procedures concerning reports of domestic violence; and designing training for all judges and judicial personnel across the state that focuses on the dynamics of domestic violence and the handling and response procedures concerning allegations of domestic violence. Additionally, the DVSCC develops regulations for batterers' intervention programs and is the certifying body for these regulations. Membership is legislated by TCA §38-12-103 and meets quarterly.

### **Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)**

The purpose of the JAG Formula Grant Program is to counter the violent crime and the threat of violent crime that has seriously eroded the quality of life for all citizens. JAG formula grant programs are intended to allow states to broaden their strategies in addressing both drug and violent crime issues. Tennessee's JAG formula grant program is instrumental in addressing the priorities set forth by the Public Safety Subcabinet, providing funding for varied projects such as Family Justice Centers, Gang Task Forces, Training Professionals on Human Trafficking, and public awareness campaigns addressing Methamphetamine Addiction and Domestic Violence.

JAG grants support:

- Law Enforcement;
- Prosecution and Courts;
- Crime Prevention and Education;
- Corrections and Community Corrections;
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement;
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement; and
- Crime Victim and Witness Programs

### Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA)

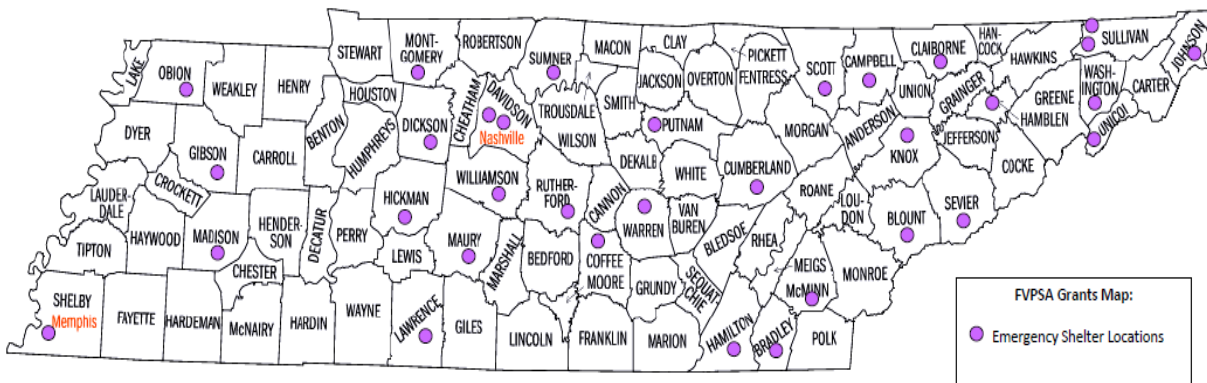
The funding for Tennessee domestic violence program comes from the federal fund source FVPSA, and three (3) legislated state funding sources. The State Family Violence Shelter (FVS) fund sources are: Original Marriage License Fee- TCA 67-4-411; Additional Marriage License Fee- TCA 36-6-413; and Defendant Fine- TCA 39-13-111. TCA 71-6-203 establishes an Advisory Committee on Family Violence Services. The committee consists of five members. The primary goal of the Advisory Committee is to provide input on the allocation of funds for Family Violence programs in Tennessee. The Advisory Committee helped develop the [Family Violence Shelter Standards](#), effective December 2001, which are still guiding the family violence services providers today.

FVPSA supports programs that prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence. FVPSA Programs provide immediate shelter, supportive services and access to community-based programs for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence as well as for their dependents. States must provide specialized services to underserved populations and victims who are members of racial and ethnic minority populations. Special emphasis is given to support of community-based projects of demonstrated effectiveness. Shelter Programs must provide the following nine (9) core components:

1. Safe confidential shelter
2. 24 hour crisis hot-line
3. Counseling
4. Advocacy
5. Transportation
6. Community education
7. Referral
8. Follow-up
9. Specialized services to children and to underserved populations

During 2016, OCJP used various state and federal fund sources provided funding to 34 family violence shelters and four transitional housing programs.

### 2016 Family Violence Prevention Services Act Tennessee Family Violence Shelters



### **Ignition Interlock System Program**

In FY 2010, TCA § 55-10-403 was expanded by enhancing the penalty for violations of §55-10-401 through 55-10-404 and providing a portion of the fees assessed to be transmitted to the Department of Finance and Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Program. The fees are utilized for funding grant awards that allow law enforcement to purchase equipment needed in the enforcement of alcohol related traffic offences. The fees also support halfway houses whose primary focus is to assist drug and alcohol offenders. In FY 2013, TCA Section 55 was amended to require ignition interlock devices for all convicted drunk drivers with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater. Beginning July 1, 2013, the new law went into effect, requiring first-time drunken driving offenders to use an interlock device for a period of six months as a condition of a restricted license.

### **Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)**

The State of Tennessee Internet Crimes Against Children program awards grants to three Metropolitan Police Departments to establish, implement, and operate a statewide network of regional Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces. Funding from this program arises from a state appropriation. This state funding program is intended to support the national mission of the Department of Justice to help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. This assistance encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education.

### **Methamphetamine Initiative (METH)**

The Methamphetamine Initiative (METH) was created to address the impact of methamphetamine (Meth) use and production in Tennessee. The piece of this appropriation that OCJP still receives focuses on children affected by their parents' illegal manufacture and use of this substance and other illegal substances. These parents neglect their children's development and place them in hazardous living conditions that can cause serious health problems, even death. They are exposed to immediate dangers and to the ongoing effects of chemical contamination. This funding assists with clean-up of the contaminated areas, as well as services to assist drug endangered children.

### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) awards grant funds to States to help improve the Nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by insuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems.

This in turn helps states to identify those persons who are:

- ineligible firearm purchases;
- ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly, or the disabled;
- subject to protection orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence;
- ineligible to be employed or hold licenses for specified positions; and
- potentially presenting threats to public safety.

### **NICS Act Records Improvement Program (NARIP)**

The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, Pub. L. 110-180 (NIAA or the Act), was signed into law on January 8, 2008, in the wake of the April 2007 shooting tragedy at Virginia Tech. The NIAA seeks to address the gap in information available to NICS about such prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments, and other prohibiting factors. Filling these information gaps will better enable the system to operate as intended to keep guns out of the hands of persons prohibited by federal or state law from receiving or possessing firearms. The automation of records will also reduce delays for law-abiding persons to purchase firearms. The NIAA authorized a grant program to assist states in providing certain information to the NICS and prescribes grant penalties for noncompliance with the NIAA's record completeness goals. Additionally, pursuant to the Act, there are certain conditions, described under "Eligibility," that a state must satisfy in advance of receiving grants under the Act.

### **Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants (Coverdell)**

The Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program (Coverdell) awards grants to States and units of local government to help improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services. Among other things, funds may be used to eliminate a backlog in the analysis of forensic evidence and to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel, as needed, to eliminate such a backlog.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners (RSAT)**

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 established a program of federal grants administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, and U.S. Department of Justice. This program, known as Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT), assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs within State and local correctional and detention facilities.

### **Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)**

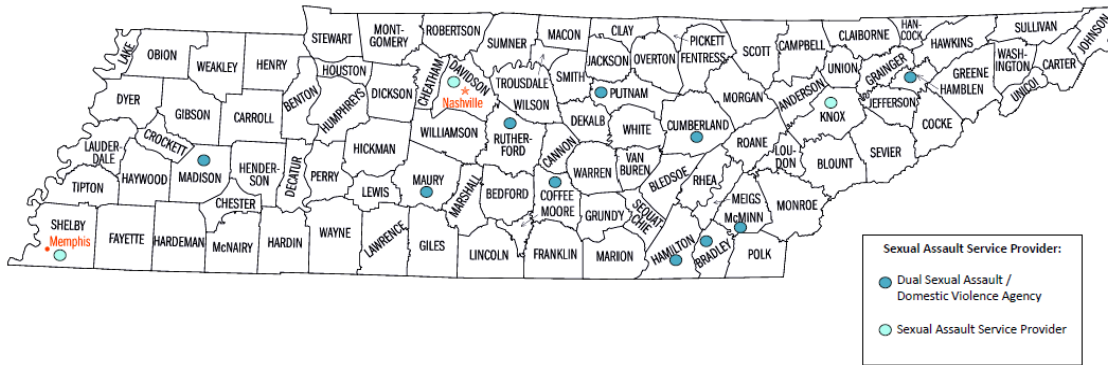
The Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) was created by the Violence Against Women Act and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), 42 U.S.C. §14043g, and is the first Federal funding stream solely dedicated to the provision of direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. Overall, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

In addition to federal funds, OCJP utilizes State Sexual Assault funds to supplement federal funds. The state sexual assault collection fund is legislated by TCA 40-24-108 and is funded from proceeds from a fine imposed on those convicted of a sexual offense. TCA 71-6-303 establishes an advisory committee, consisting of five members. The committee makes recommendations as to the allocation of funds under the sexual assault fund collections.

The [Best Practices for Tennessee Sexual Assault Agencies](#), created July 2010, serves as a guideline for agencies and provides specific definitions and basic components of services a sexual assault agency must provide to be eligible for funding.

During 2016, OCJP used various state and federal fund sources provided funding to 13 programs serving adult victims of sexual assault.

**2016 Adult Sexual Assault Services Providers**



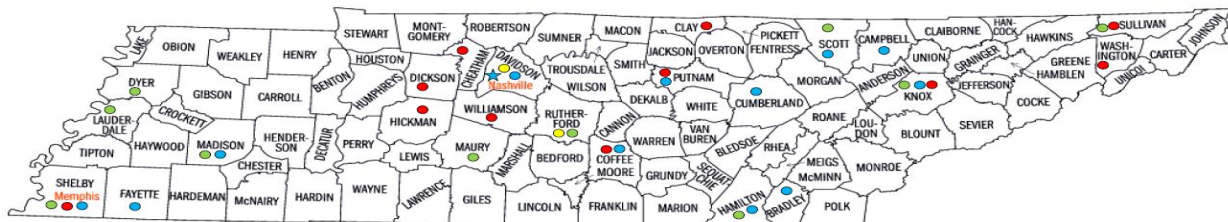
**Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program (SAVIN)**

The Tennessee Statewide Automated Victim Information Notification (SAVIN) program is responsible for ensuring victim notification and providing immediate and accurate information concerning the movement of offenders in county jails. The TN SAVIN program is funded through § 67-4- 602, enacted in 2009, which added an additional privilege tax upon conviction in relation to criminal cases. OCJP is the designated state office to administer funds collected and annually issues a grant to finance the TN SAVIN project. The Tennessee Sheriff’s Association (TSA) is charged with the statutory duty of administering the notification program.

**S.T.O.P. Violence against Women Formula Grants (STOP)**

STOP Grants promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improving the criminal justice system’s response to violence against women. This approach envisions a partnership among law enforcement, prosecution, the courts, victim advocates and service providers to ensure victim safety and offender accountability. This program provides funding for projects that assist in efforts to reduce violence against women and men, specifically domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence. STOP funding is included in the Violence Against Women Act, which was reauthorized in 2013. STOP funding is divided into projects in the following categories: Victim Services; Law Enforcement; Prosecution; and Court.

**2016 STOP Service Headquarters by County Location**



★ *Tennessee Coalition to End Domestic & Sexual Violence is located in Davidson County but provides technical assistance and training across the state.*





### Victim Assistance Academy (Senator Tommy Burks)

The purpose of the Senator Tommy Burks Victim Assistance Academy is to improve services to victims of all types of crime by providing a comprehensive, basic-level victim assistance curriculum and training program to victim services providers and allied professionals. The Academy is a comprehensive; basic-level training designed for victim services providers. The week-long Academy offers a Tennessee-specific 40-hour curriculum modeled after the National Victim Assistance Academy. The Academy addresses issues specific to Tennessee crime victims and offers individuals who are new to the field of victim advocacy opportunities to expand their skills and knowledge of Tennessee law and advocacy. The training is appropriate for individuals working in victim advocacy programs, prosecutor's offices, law enforcement, probation, corrections, emergency responders, domestic and sexual violence programs, child advocacy centers and other victim advocacy agencies.

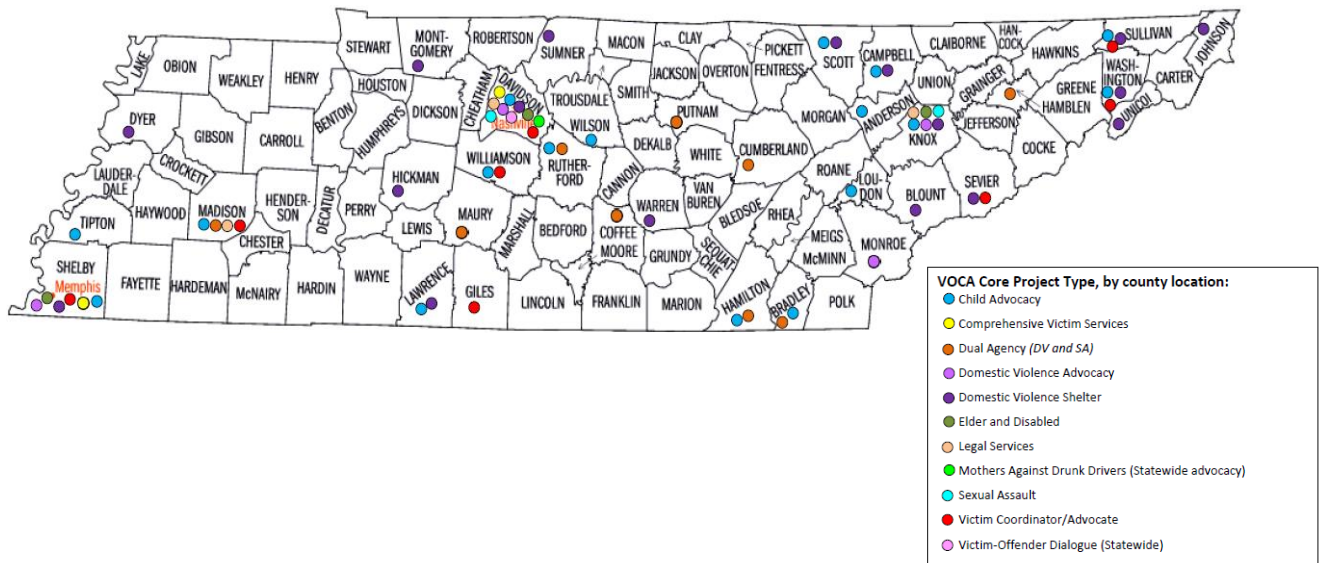
### Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)

In 1984, VOCA established the Crime Victims Fund in the U.S. Treasury and authorized the Fund to receive deposits of fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. The Department of Justice is responsible for the distribution of the funds, which are collected by U.S. Attorney's Offices, U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. This Fund provides the source of funding for all activities authorized by VOCA.

The purpose of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is to provide high quality services that directly improve the health and well-being of victims of crime with priority given to victims of child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault and services for previously underserved victims. The Office for Crime Victims (OVC) makes annual VOCA crime victim assistance grants from the Fund to states. The primary purpose of these grants is to support the provision of services to victims of crime throughout the nation. For the purpose of these Programs Guidelines, services are defined as those efforts that:

- Respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims;
- Assist primary and secondary victims of crime to stabilize their lives after victimization;
- Assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and
- Provide victims of crime with a measure of safety and security.

### 2016 VOCA Project Types by County Location

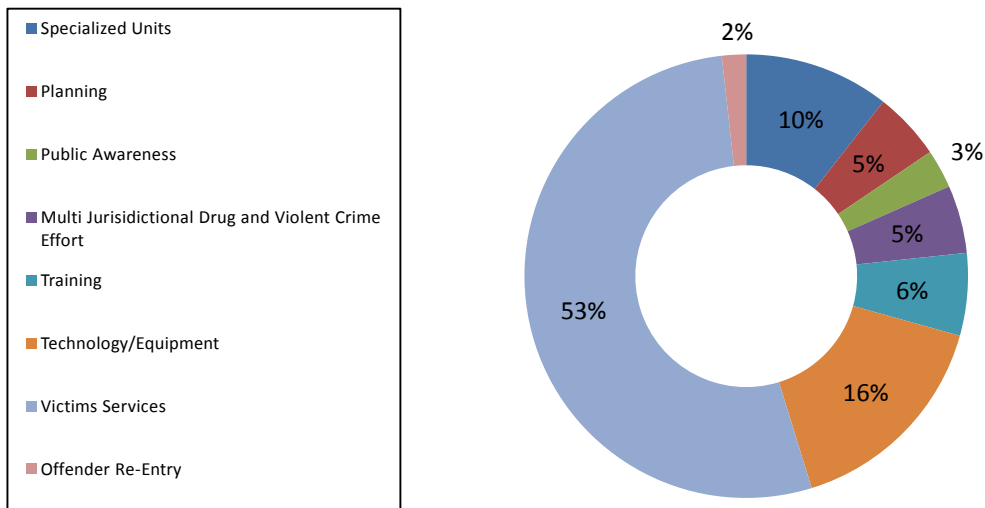


## Chapter 3

### FUNDING OVERVIEW

OCJP oversees many different types of projects in Tennessee through a variety federal and state funding. These project types have been synthesized into eight different categories which are described in further depth in this section. Here is a visual representation of the eight categories and the amount of funding awarded to each category in 2016:

### Percentage of State and Federal Funding by Category



Individually, each program included in the eight categories serves a vital role in providing the following:

- Training service providers;
- Providing additional means for victims to obtain services;
- Increasing community awareness;
- Supplying law enforcement agencies with needed equipment;
- Supplying medical examiners in Tennessee with needed equipment;
- Training and prevention programs
- Offender re-entry programs.

#### CATEGORY 1: SPECIALIZED UNITS

Specialized Unit grants fund partnerships among law enforcement agencies, the prosecution, the courts, victim advocates, and service providers to ensure victim safety and offender accountability. The grantees in this category were primarily attorney general's offices, legal aids, and universities. The grant fund sources for this category were primarily STOP and VOCA; however, three programs, local police departments, utilized ICAC funds.

STOP and VOCA funds were used to:

- Develop and implement more effective police and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically dedicated to identifying and responding to violent crimes against women;
- Maintain core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
- Provide legal services to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking victims;
- Develop, or strengthen programs addressing campus sexual assault and stalking

ICAC funds were used to:

- Conduct law enforcement investigations into child pornography and online enticement of children;
- Serve as the law enforcement liaison bringing together local, state, national, and international police agencies and prosecutors

In all, OCJP awarded over \$3 million in Federal and State funds for 35 special investigation unit projects in 2016. Examples of specific programs funded by OCJP, as well as an example of a program highlight, are below:

#### **-Programs and Training for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecutors-**

In FY2016, specialized prosecutors for domestic violence and sexual assault cases attended numerous training events which included Best Practices symposiums and webinars on closing arguments, ethics, and intimate partner violence community coordination. Eight special prosecutors are funded throughout the state. In FY2016, 87.6% of the cases referred to the specialized prosecutors were domestic violence-related. By strengthening the relationships between prosecutors, law enforcement and victim advocates, the percentage of dismissed cases (due to lack of evidence or lack of victim-witness participation) has decreased from 30% (1,307 of 4,393 accepted cases) in FY2015 to 19% (689 of 3549 accepted cases) in FY2016.

#### **- Legal Aid Societies-**

Through strategic planning meetings with victim service providers from across Tennessee and a needs assessment conducted among the agencies, civil legal assistance was identified as the most pressing need for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Tennessee's Legal Aid Societies are the primary provider of these services. OCJP funds nine legal aid projects across Tennessee in each of the grand divisions. These agencies assisted over 2,700 clients with civil legal assistance, including orders of protection, child support, safety planning, and divorce matters. In all, approximately \$818,000 in federal funds were awarded to legal aids in Tennessee in FY 2016. In addition, over a six month span in 2016 pro bono attorneys provided 3,291 hours of legal assistance to vulnerable Tennesseans.

#### **- College Campus Sexual Assault Intervention Programs -**

In FY2016, Tennessee initiated three projects to increase the coordinated community response to sexual assault on campus. Two universities were funded to enhance their response to the crime, and one technical assistance provider for all Tennessee Campus Police was funded. Quarterly meetings of campus law enforcement agencies provide ongoing communication and the creation of resources to assist the campuses in addressing these crimes.

*The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga*, one of the funded universities, held multiple law enforcement related trainings including: Law enforcement response and investigations on sexually oriented crimes; Campus law enforcement sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking awareness programs; Clery Act and Title IX requirements; neurobiology of trauma; and victim's rights. In an orientation for UTC Housing Resident Assistants, the topics of the Clery Act, Title IX, response to sexual assault, and bystander intervention were covered.

In addition to the trainings above, there have been several awareness, education and bystander intervention presentations completed. Community members trained in FY16 include: sixty (60) fraternity members; approximately seventy-five (75) interested students; and over two thousand (2,003) parents and in-coming freshman.



- Tennessee Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) -



In June of 2016 an individual was arrested for the distribution of child pornography. The case began earlier in the month when an ICAC investigator was conducting an undercover chat operation and talking with the subject.

The ICAC investigator was able to locate the suspect's Facebook profile where more illegal images were found. The ICAC investigator then located the suspect in Middle Tennessee. In order to search for and arrest the individual, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County's Police Department (MNPD) ICAC unit, Wilson County Sheriff's Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation assisted the ICAC investigator with apprehension. During the interview the suspect confessed and has been charged with several counts for the Aggravated Rape of a Child, Production of Child Pornography, and Possession of Child Pornography.

## **CATEGORY 2: PLANNING GRANTS**

Governor Haslam's First Public Safety Plan called for OCJP to increase the number of family justice/safety centers operating in the State. Significant progress was made on this initiative during fiscal year 2016. OCJP funded, or continued funding, JAG planning grants for Family Justice Centers in the Upper Cumberland Region (Putnam County), Chattanooga, Nashville, Jackson, and Johnson City, Tennessee.

Additionally, OCJP funded several pre-trial risk assessment pilot projects throughout the State and two Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Programs under JAG funding.

In all, OCJP awarded over \$1.4 million JAG and ARREST to 11 planning projects in 2016. Examples of specific programs funded by OCJP, as well as an example of a program highlight, are below.

### **- Family Justice Centers -**

The Family Justice Center is a community-wide collaboration of public and private agencies in a centralized location that serves intimate partner violence victims and their families. The core concept is to provide one place where families can go to receive services to promote their safety and well-being. As a part of Governor Haslam's Public Safety Plan, OCJP was tasked with increasing the number of Family Justice Centers in Tennessee from the two that were operational. At the end of the 2016 fiscal year, Tennessee had six Family Justice Centers providing services. These six centers and their collaborating community based partners served a total of nearly 12,000 victims throughout the year. The centers include 151 community partners collaborating to increase victim safety and offender accountability.



During the 2016 fiscal year, the City of Jackson opened its Family Justice Center, the Safe Hope Center, making it the sixth Family Justice Center in the state. Since their opening in October 2015, they have seen 1,108 clients. The co-location of services at the Safe Hope Center has encouraged victims to give statements or obtain warrants and seek advocacy services. One partner agency reports seeing at least a 52% increase in clients since co-locating at the Safe Hope Center.

**- Tennessee Pretrial Justice Technical Assistance -**

The goal of the Office of Criminal Justice Program's (OCJP) pre-trial project is to enhance local pre-trial practices through the implementation of an empirically validated risk assessment process to prevent defendants from remaining in jail when they pose low risk to recidivate and low risk to reoffend. In order to achieve the goal under this project area, OCJP conducted a two-step process of sub-recipient selection and award. The first step involved issuing a competitive solicitation for an experienced program evaluator and technical assistance provider. The nonpartisan policy and research group, Crime and Justice Institute (CJI), was selected to fill this role.

With assistance from CJI, letters of interest for pre-trial sites in Tennessee were accepted and a capacity study was conducted upon each site to determine if jurisdictions possessed a basic readiness to introduce a validated risk assessment process. As a result of this study the City of Knoxville and the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County were selected as the first two pilot project sites.

OCJP is currently working with CJI, Knoxville, and Metro-Nashville on subrecipient contracts for the pretrial sites which are estimated to start in the first quarter of FY2017.

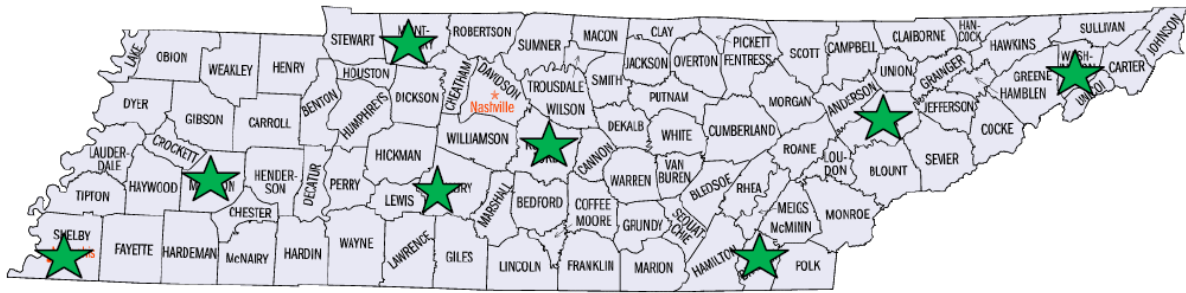


**- Knoxville's Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Project (TCCRP) -**

The Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs has partnered with six cities in Tennessee to implement the innovative Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Project (TCCRP). Each of the cities undertook an extensive data-driven planning process prior to receiving funding for the project. Past project sites included: City of Clarksville, City of Cleveland, City of Columbia, City of Jackson, Johnson City, and Rutherford County/City of Murfreesboro. Currently funded sites are the City of Knoxville and City of Memphis. Partnerships were developed with other community and governmental agencies to identify the systemic problems located in high crime areas, to identify the needs and available resources in those areas, to identify possible solutions and to implement those strategies. The strategies selected were required to be evidence-based or evidence informed. A multi-pronged approach was undertaken to employ strategies of prevention, enforcement, offender intervention, and neighborhood revitalization to reduce crime in these specific hot spots. Crime Analysis was used to determine the highest crime areas in order to focus appropriate evidence based interventions where needed.

In 2016 the Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided a grant to the City of Knoxville for its Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Project (TCCRP). This project utilized crime mapping to determine the areas of the city most effected by violent crime and utilize a number of interventions to specifically direct resources to the crime in that area with a goal of reducing violence and providing greater opportunity for the citizens living in the neighborhood. In its first year, the project has completed a community assessment and held community meetings to ascertain the needs and the resources available. The City has focused on increasing partnerships with community based groups as well as planning a youth center in the hot spot crime area.

## 2016 Tennessee Community Crime Reduction Projects



### CATEGORY 3: PUBLIC AWARENESS

As reported in 2015, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation conducted research in 2011 on Human Sex Trafficking and its impact on children and youth. TBI followed this with a study in 2013 entitled, *The Geography of Trafficking in Tennessee*. Tennessee has since initiated a Human Trafficking Task Force (HTTF), which continues to meet to address the issue of human trafficking of children. The members of the HTTF continue to train first responders and community members on the crime, and in FY2016, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, through OCJP JAG funding, implemented a public awareness campaign. In addition, a Domestic Violence Awareness Campaign was initiated in FY2016, with the design of the campaign being finalized at the end of the fiscal year. The campaign will begin to run in the next fiscal year. In total, OCJP awarded over \$800,000 for public awareness projects in FY2016.



#### - Tennessee's Statewide Human Trafficking Public Awareness Campaign -



The ongoing communications campaign placed billboards around Tennessee to bring awareness to the signs of Human Trafficking. According to the Tennessee's Statewide Human Trafficking Public Awareness Campaign Annual Report FY 2016, six (6) operations were conducted and 102 individuals were arrested in FY2016. There were 2,784 television and 12,271 radio public service announcements aired.

The campaign also estimates that over 6 million people viewed the 30 billboards (example below) while traveling on Tennessee highways.

### CATEGORY 4: MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

Tennessee Code Annotated (T.C.A.) 8-7-110 created the Judicial District Multijurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces to improve collaboration, produce written inter-agency agreements, encourage the pooling of resources including personnel and equipment, and to build a better system for addressing drug and violent crime using a team concept. These task forces are formed under each Judicial District Attorney General and include a Board of Directors or Advisory Board that represents each participating law enforcement agency. The Board of Directors, with the approval of the District Attorney General, appoints a Director and develops by-laws and written Inter-Agency agreements. Each local agency that elects to join the task force must provide personnel, equipment, or funding. The T.C.A. provides that each task force special agent will have the same jurisdiction throughout the Judicial District as he/she would have within his or her respective city or county.

In 2016, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided grant funding to 18 Judicial District Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces with approximately \$1.4 million dollars to either support their operations or fund special projects to assist the agencies in their mission.

Those task forces that received support funding reported initiating 2,093 investigations and arresting 1,240 individuals on felony charges. These cases resulted in the seizure of a reported a total of 44,445 grams of methamphetamine (including ICE) and more than 121,000 prescription pills. Various accomplishments of the JAG funded judicial district-based DTF's in 2015-2016 include:

- 24 drug labs shut down;
- 10 drug processing locations shut down;
- 19,720 grams of methamphetamine seized;
- 25,725 grams of ICE seized;
- 4,257 grams of crack cocaine seized;
- 1,470 grams of heroin seized;
- 305,330 grams of marijuana seized (673 lbs.);
- 596 firearms seized;
- 121,656 prescription pills seized;
- 1,579 suspects arrested;
- 543 misdemeanor charges; and
- 1,240 felony charges.



#### *- 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Multijurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Force -*

During a single three month reporting period in FY2016, the 2nd Judicial District Drug and Violent Crime Task Force (2nd DTF) concluded a joint investigation (local and state law enforcement agencies) of a drug trafficking organization that was smuggling large quantities of cocaine into Tennessee from Arkansas. The investigation resulted in the arrest of 9 suspects.

In addition, the 2nd DTF also concluded an investigation into high-quality marijuana which was being transported into the region from Oregon. This investigation resulted in the seizure of approximately 90 pounds of marijuana and numerous criminal charges.

Finally, the 2nd DTF continued to investigate a drug trafficking organization bringing large quantities of crystal methamphetamine into the region from California. As a result of this investigation the DTF was able to seize approximately one pound of crystal methamphetamine.

Tennessee's strategy is to enhance the ability of federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies (using jointly controlled operations) to remove specifically targeted mid and upper-level narcotics trafficking through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction. Joint investigations, such as the 2nd DTF, highlight the work of Tennessee's DTFs in assisting assist local and federal law enforcement agencies in dismantling and disrupting organized crime.

#### **CATEGORY 5: TRAINING**

Training grants offer opportunities to improve the criminal justice response and services to victims of all types of crime. This is accomplished by providing comprehensive skills enhancement workshops to assist criminal justice personnel and victim advocates in receiving the most current training on specialized topics and building the necessary skills to perform duties in a safe, efficient, and just manner. In all, OCJP awarded over \$1.7 million in

state and federal funding for 17 training projects in 2016. These 17 projects trained over 2,000 professionals. Examples of specific programs funded by OCJP, as well as a program highlight, are below.

**- The Senator Tommy Burks Victim Assistance Academy -**

The purpose of the Senator Tommy Burks Victim Assistance Academy (the Academy) is to improve services to victims of all types of crime by making available a comprehensive, basic-level victim assistance curriculum and training program to victim services providers and allied professionals. The 2016 Academy was comprised of 30 sessions and attended by 52 participants from all over Tennessee. Speakers at the academy are experts in their field from Tennessee which allows attendees gain knowledge and learn skills pertaining to specific Tennessee law and advocacy issues.

**- Skills Training for CASA Child Advocates -**

TN CASA Association, Inc. offers regional workshops with subjects ranging from Attachment & Resilience; Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy; Conflict Management; to Fostering Futures ;- advocacy for older youth. In 2016 Tennessee CASA's trained 1,444 active adult volunteers and documented 131,486 hours of service given by those volunteers. In turn, CASA volunteers advocated for 5,247 abused and neglected children. In addition, TN CASA Association holds an annual conference that trains approximately 200 people.

**- Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police (TACP) -**

During the TACP 2015 Annual Conference, OCJP provided funding for a panel of experts consisting of a municipal police chief, a university police chief, a university Clery/Title IX coordinator, a university director of the Center for Health Education and Wellness and a Clery compliance coordinator to provide training and promote discussion about "Sexual Assaults in Our Communities and on Our Campuses".

The training improved the knowledge of municipal chiefs regarding the complexities facing university police departments and how they are affected by federal regulations, federal laws and state laws when handling campus sexual assaults. The training provided much discussion on the university perspective on how sexual assaults impact campuses from both a safety and a public relations aspect. It also provided a better understanding of the differences in state and federal law that the municipal agencies must follow and how each university interacts with victims based on laws and regulations.

Since the annual conference, the University Committee has continued to discuss these topics. TACP surveyed the group to learn more about their training needs and how to provide further technical advice and support regarding sexual assault. As a result, in February 2016 the grant funded 15 University Law Enforcement personnel's attendance at the "Foundations of the Clery Act" a day and a half of intensive technical training which was provided by Vanderbilt University.

**- University of Tennessee's Law Enforcement Innovation Center (UTLEIC) -  
- 32-hour Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Training -**



This four day, 32 hour course, provides instruction for investigating domestic violence incidents. The class utilized a combination of classroom and practical exercises to provide attendees with law enforcement response skills in a variety of domestic violence situations.

For 2016, University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center coordinated a committee of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocates, and professors to review and update the curriculum. UTLEIC then provided the Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Training six (6) times at different regions across the state and trained a total of one hundred ninety-nine (199) law enforcement personnel.



**- Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Leadership Institute -**

Executive Directors and their management staff from each Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program from around the state attended a 16 hour, two day training addressing the best practices and federally mandated program model known as Trauma Informed Care. A national trainer provided this in depth training on how to implement Trauma Informed Care throughout all aspects of an agency. A total of 37 DV and SA Leaders were trained at this event.



**- Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) -**

As part of the Governor’s Public Safety Plan, OCJP took the Lethality Assessment Protocol statewide. The Lethality Assessment Program—Maryland Model (LAP), created by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV) in 2005, is an easy and effective survey method for law enforcement and other community professionals to identify victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners and immediately connect them to the local community-based domestic violence service program.

OCJP funded the creation of the Tennessee Electronic Lethality Assessment Protocol Application (LAP) for distribution among Tennessee’s law enforcement agencies. This electronic version of the LAP, or LAP APP, was designed by personnel in the City of Cookeville Police Department to eliminate the duplication of paper forms, provide an easily accessible tool for law enforcement personnel to use when interviewing victims, and decrease the amount of data entry involved in tracking output and outcome measures for the state’s LAP program. It will integrate seamlessly with the LAP training occurring throughout the state as part of Governor Haslam’s 2016 Public Safety Plan.

Nashville’s Police Department (MNPD) has been busy with the implementation of the LAP for months, as members of the MNADV have been training local trainers in the MNPD, YWCA (one of Nashville’s domestic violence shelter providers), nonprofits and Metro’s Office of Family Safety. Full utilization of the LAP throughout the MNPD is anticipated by December 1, 2016. (Pictures below are of Roll Call training at the MNPD on the Lethality Assessment Program. Chief Anderson, Domestic Violence Division Captain Michelle Richter, YWCA CEO Pat Shea, and Mayor Megan Barry spoke to officers at the West Precinct).



**CATEGORY 6: TECHNOLOGY/EQUIPMENT**

The increasing costs associated with obtaining and maintaining equipment used in law enforcement is prohibitive to many state and local agencies. Fund sources from AFIS, NARIP, NCHIP, Coverdell, SAVIN, and JAG were used to fund criminal history improvement projects, update equipment for the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation and Tennessee’s Medical Examiners, and to update the SAVIN victim automated information network.

The technology/equipment upgrades included:

- Replacement of the designated county booking agency's LiveScan equipment that has aged past the end-of-life;
- Upgrade the tools used by the examiners in the firearms units of the TBI crime labs;
- Continue to establish uniform death investigation throughout the regions covered by the five regional forensic centers in the state; and
- Incorporate text-messaging notifications into the SAVIN system

In all, OCJP funded over \$4.5 million for technology and equipment projects, including the training for them, in FY2016. Examples of specific programs funded by OCJP, as well as an example of a program highlight, are below:

#### **- TBI's Criminal History Record Improvement Project -**

The Criminal History Information Improvement (CHII) project included the replacement of Livescan machines and firewalls for the county booking agencies as well as the overhaul of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system and its' components. This system is essential not only to the state's criminal history process but also serves as a conduit for submitting Tennessee's criminal history records to its national partners. Over the three month period this grant was active in 2016 the system received approximately 250,000 requests for fire arms transfers and almost 100,000 additional criminal history records.

At the end of 2016 TBI has obtained the necessary approvals for Phase 2 of the CHII project from the State of Tennessee's Strategic Technology Solutions (STS) Division. Upgrades are anticipated to begin in early fiscal year 2017.

#### **- TBI Equipment -**

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided a grant to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to upgrade the tools used by the examiners in the firearms units of the TBI crime labs as well as the stereomicroscopes which provide use in a number of functions. The purchase of this equipment was made with the goal of reducing the backlog of relevant cases by having additional equipment on hand with which to perform the applicable forensic analysis. The following items were purchased using the award:

- Nine (9) Stereomicroscopes [Two of the stereomicroscopes also had cameras installed]
- One (1) Comparison Microscope was installed in the Firearm/Toolmark Identification Unit

The Examiners in the Firearms Units of the TBI Crime Labs use stereomicroscopes for a number of functions. Microscopy is also fundamental to firearms analysis. Due to the increased requirements placed on firearms examiners to document all examinations for both accreditation purposes and for courtroom presentation, older microscopes have been modified in an attempt to document the identifications of firearm and tool mark evidence. This can only be accomplished by removing the eye-piece from the microscope, attaching a camera by means of an adapter to the opening, and taking the photomicrograph. These functions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Distance Determination Analysis – searching for gunpowder particles on items of evidence and evidence of melted fibers on clothing;
- Bullet and Ammunition Component Analysis – searching for and documenting foreign matter on bullets (e. g. wood, fibers, etc.), measuring and determining caliber, measuring lands and grooves; and
- Serial Number Restoration

### - Medical Examiner Equipment Upgrades -

In the State of Tennessee, forensic autopsies must be performed in National Association of Medical Examiners (NAME) Accredited forensic centers. There are five NAME accredited forensic centers in the state, one in the West Grand Division, one in the Middle Grand Division, and three in the East Grand Division.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided a grant to the Department of Health in order to fund a Computed Radiography project for the Hamilton County Forensic Center, which is one of the five regional forensic centers in Tennessee. Each forensic center provides vital information that is needed by relatives of the deceased, state and local health departments, law enforcement, and several other agencies. Comprehensive investigations occur for every decedent received by the forensic centers. These comprehensive investigations include death scene investigation, postmortem examination and/or autopsy, narrative and photographic documentation, toxicology, x-rays, and specialty consultations when necessary.

As a result of this project it was reported that the time necessary to create x-ray images was reduced by approximately 75% and that the quality of the images from the new equipment virtually eliminated the need to retake the same x-ray multiple times. This is a marked improvement of efficiency and benefit to the state's medical examiner process.



### - Tennessee Sheriff's Association SAVIN Text Messaging Addition -



The Tennessee Sheriff's Association (TSA) maintains the Statewide Victim Automated Information and Notification (SAVIN) program which is responsible for providing victims with access to timely information concerning the custody status of offenders in county jails.

In order to keep pace with current methods of communication the Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided a grant to TSA for incorporating text-messaging notifications into the SAVIN system. This allows the program to notify registrants of changes in custody status via phone, e-mail, and text message while helping to insure that victims of crime can receive this information in a manner that is timely based upon their needs.

### **CATEGORY 7: DIRECT VICTIMS SERVICES**

Over 100 grant-funded programs provided victims of domestic violence, dating violence, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, child abuse and underserved victims with an array of services. These included crisis intervention, information and referral, shelter and transitional housing, legal advocacy, personal advocacy and accompaniment, sexual assault therapy, sexual assault prevention programs, therapy and counseling, emergency services, child abuse services, and much more. As part of the strategic planning process for FY2016, OCJP identified a need to increase funding to programs that serve other victims of crime, such as elder abuse, homicide and cybercrime. A priority will be made to find avenues to better reach these victims in coming years.

In all, OCJP awarded over \$15 million for victim services projects in Fiscal Year 2016, including working with:

- Victims of domestic violence;
- Victims in need of shelter and related services;
- Services for sexual assault victims;
- Victims of child abuse; and
- Underserved victims.

Examples of specific programs funded by OCJP, as well as an example of a program highlight, are below:

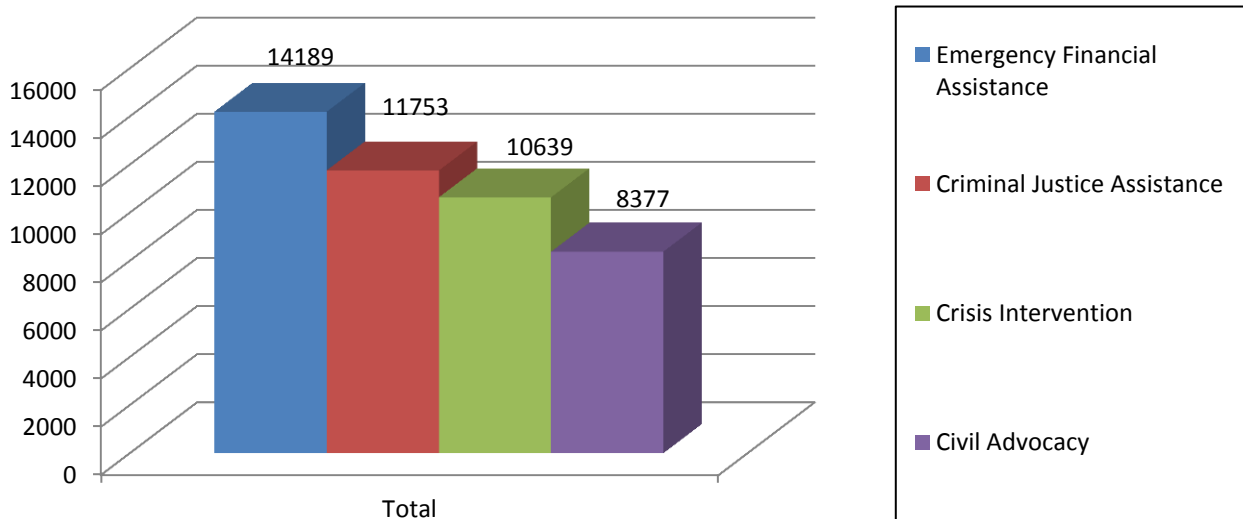
**- Domestic Violence (DV) Shelter Programs -**

In 2016, OCJP funded 30 Shelter Programs with a total of 34 emergency shelter facilities, covering all regions of the state. Shelter services were provided to 3,699 victims and their dependents. Services to sheltered victims and their children were offered in the context of Trauma Informed Care Best Practices. This service delivery model increases the chances of victims to fully heal and to develop lives for themselves and their family based on safety and well-being. Sheltered victims and their children were offered many services including, but not limited to: shelter, court advocacy, personal advocacy, counseling, support group, education about family violence, transportation, financial assistance, information and referral, and follow up services.

Nonresidential supportive services were provided to 18,311 additional victims of domestic violence, including dating violence, elder abuse, or intimate partner violence from an additional 45 service sites spread throughout the 95 Tennessee counties. These service sites are each associated with one of the 30 shelter programs and provide the core services that shelter clients receive, with the exception of shelter.

In addition to the core services listed above, shelter programs provide community education and professional training on domestic violence and related topics throughout the state.

In all, there were over 96,000 nights of safe sleep provided to men, women, and children in Tennessee in 2016. Additionally, emergency assistance, emergency financial assistance, criminal justice advocacy, and civil advocacy were provided by shelters to adult victims throughout Tennessee in 2016.



**- Transitional Housing for Victims of Family Violence -**

In FY2016, there were 4 Transitional Housing pilot projects launched. These pilot projects were located in both urban and rural areas of Tennessee, and offered comprehensive services for victims working to achieve independence and well-being for themselves and their dependents. Services include case management, referral for job readiness training or educational services, transportation assistance, crisis intervention, child care assistance, counseling, and legal and/or individual advocacy. The project is designed to offer up to two years of transitional housing and services to assist victims of domestic violence in rebuilding their lives.

### - Sexual Assault Services -

During 2015, OCJP provided funds to 13 sexual assault agencies across the state. Funds supported outputs related to clients served and services provided consisting of: 606 sexual assault victims received sexual assault services; 237 received counseling services; 433 received crisis intervention; 284 received civil/ criminal legal advocacy; and 26 received transportation assistance. Services provided by these programs also include comprehensive service coordination and culturally specific services for underserved communities.

### - Underserved Victims -

OCJP funds programs designed to specifically reach underserved populations. The Federal definition of underserved victims of crime is those persons who are:

- Senior citizens;
- Non-English speaking residents;
- Disabled persons;
- Members of racial or ethnic minorities; and
- Residents of rural or remote areas, or inner cities.

One such program is the Metro Nashville Police Department Victim Intervention Program (VIP). This program serves the urban area of the Nashville, Tennessee which is comprised of 59% White, 28% Black, 10% Hispanic, and 3% other. VIP has initiated a pilot project in North Nashville and within the Hispanic/Latino community. This grant provides funding for outreach, advocacy/case management and information & referral to underserved victims in two communities. This project's goal is to increase available services to victims in the Hispanic/Latino community by having services located directly in their neighborhoods.

In addition, VOCA recognizes certain types of crime as being underserved. Crimes such as vehicular homicide, gang related violence, elder abuse and fraud have fewer services available to assist crime victims. One program funded in Tennessee is Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD). This project employs a Victim Services Specialist who maintains a caseload of victims/survivors of alcohol and drugged driving who are in need of short-term crisis intervention including: emotional and grief support; medical support; advocacy; support groups; and appropriate referral sources for continued long-term needs. This project's goal is to provide needed specialized services to a population of crime victims that has few support services available.



### - Child Advocacy Centers -

In October of 2015, a seven year old female had been placed in therapeutic foster care following the discovery of an isolated event of sexual assault. The child scored high across all assessed symptom clusters including intrusion, avoidance, alterations in cognitions and mood, and alterations in arousal and reactivity. The caregiver reported observing extreme hypervigilance and chronic fear, specifically of masks. She reported that the child was chronically in fear that she would be re-victimized.

To counter the previous conditioning of the fear response, the therapist incorporated the use of masks as an exposure element throughout the latter course of treatment. The therapist assimilated the traumatic event by empowering the child to understand the perpetrator was responsible for the victimization. In June of 2016, the child completed therapy while picking up a scream mask and throwing it in the trash can as she had a smile on her face.



## **CATEGORY 8: OFFENDER RE-ENTRY**

Offender Re-entry programs provide multiple transitional services to offenders to help them with reentry into the community. Efforts include addiction recovery, obtaining a GED, therapy, and job skills training to combat recidivism. RSAT and JAG funds were awarded to the Tennessee Department of Correction for re-entry programs. Interlock/Ignition Interlock Assistant funds were awarded a half-way house agency per statute. In all, OCJP awarded over \$500,000 in funding to 5 offender reentry programs in 2016.

Re-entry programs are prison/jail-based and/or community-based correctional programs that are designed to address the many needs of the offender to end criminal behavior. Re-entry programs focus on assessing the risks and needs of each offender and then providing education, intervention in addiction, skill building, treatment of mental illness, correction of criminal thinking errors, and other support services to assist the offender in successfully reintegrating into the community.



Mending Hearts is a transitional housing and recovery program. In 2016, Mending Hearts served 290 addicted women and of those women; 51% were homeless at intake; 87% lived below poverty level; 68% of referrals were through the criminal justice system; and 66% had experienced domestic violence. The women reported the following issues: alcohol abuse (42%); drug abuse (100%); and mental illness (90%). Mending Hearts provided a continuum of care services and activities for their clients including: life skills, parenting, budgeting, relapse prevention, re-entry program, moral recognition therapy, random drug testing, individual therapy and group support.

The program elements designed to accomplish the goals of the project are:

- Evidence-based curriculum to achieve long lasting sobriety;
- Implement behavioral therapies to identify addiction triggers and relapse tools;
- Trauma therapy; and
- Re-entry Planning to assist with their return to independent living.

Mending Hearts program is making a difference in women's lives and returning women back to their communities and families with the tools and support they need to successfully reintegrate back into society.

# CHAPTER 4

## MONITORING

Monitoring is the review process used to determine a sub recipient's compliance with the requirements of a state and/or federal program, applicable laws and regulations, and stated results and outcomes. Monitoring also includes the review of internal controls to determine if the financial management and the accounting system are adequate to account for program funds in accordance with state and/or federal requirements. Monitoring should result in the identification of areas of non-compliance with the expectation that corrective action will be taken to ensure compliance.

Grant oversight continues to remain a key priority for distribution of federal funds. The OCJP complies with 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Guidance (Electronic) issued by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Tennessee Department of General Services (DGS), Central Procurement Office is tasked with the oversight of grants and grant monitoring. Policy 2013-007 issued by the DGS contains the requirements for subrecipient contract monitoring for the State of Tennessee. The purpose of Policy 2013-007 is to "provide uniformity in the reporting of, and controls over, the expenditure of awards in connection with the delivery of services by subrecipients of federal and State awards."

As of October 2015, the OCJP Program Management unit is responsible for performing monitoring activities in accordance with Policy 2013-007, to ensure that Federal and State awards are used for authorized purposes in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and performance goals are achieved. In addition to state and/or federal program specific monitoring requirements, all reviews must address core areas as applicable. The core areas are:

### Program

- PI. Activities Allowed or Unallowed
- PII. Eligibility
- PIII. Reporting
- PIV. Special Tests and Provisions
- PV. Civil Rights/Title VI

### Fiscal

- I. Allowable costs/Cost Principles
- II. Cash Management
- III. Reporting
- IV. Equipment and Real Property Management
- V. Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking
- VI. Period of Availability of Funds
- VII. Procurement, Suspension and Debarment
- VIII. Program Income

Policy 2013-007 requires the submission of a Monitoring Plan to the Department of General Services annually. The OCJP Monitoring plan is part of the Finance and Administration plan and describes the methodology and goals for the monitoring fiscal year which is October 1 to September 30. In addition to personnel and fund source descriptions the plan includes a listing of all grants, the current year available funds, and the assigned risk assessment score.

**Monitoring Overview**

The purpose of the OCJP Monitoring Unit is to determine contracted agencies’ compliance by:

- Adhering to 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Guidance and Policy 2013-007 requirements,
- Adhering to contract requirements,
- Adhering to the Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Administrative Manual requirements, and
- Working with program staff in fulfilling the requirements of the review.

And to support the OCJP mission by:

- Providing some level of technical assistance,
- Achieving improved sub-recipient grant implementation, and
- Sharing in OCJP outcomes as an integral part of its success.

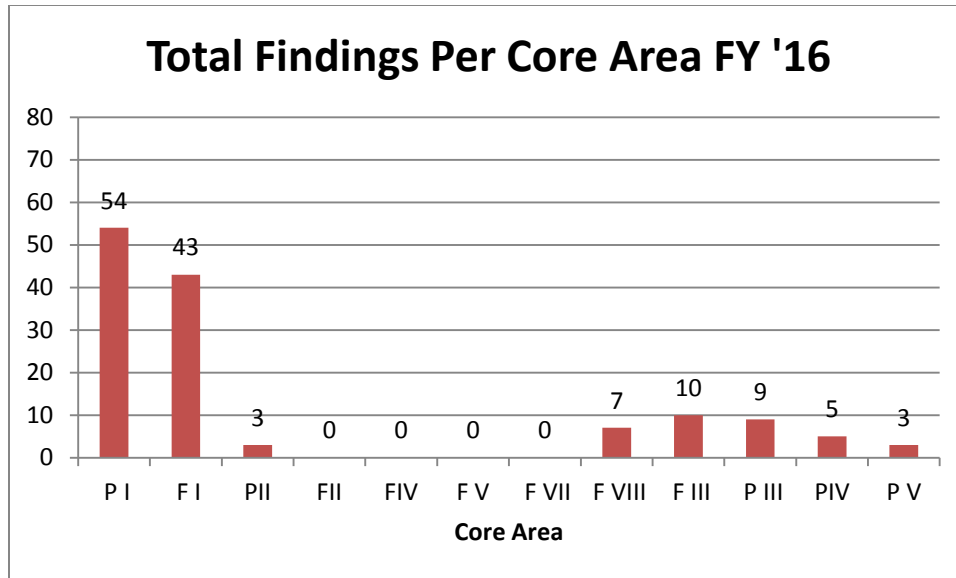
The Assistant Director; Quality Assurance provides oversight of the monitoring function. There were twelve full-time Program Managers conducting program reviews and two full-time and one part-time fiscal monitors conducting fiscal reviews on assigned contracts in fiscal year 2016. The Program Managers and Fiscal Monitors reviewed 100 contracts for 73 subrecipient agencies. This represented 47% of the total number of contracts and 43% of the total dollar amount of available grant funds.

**Summary of Findings**

In FY 2016, OCJP monitored 73 criminal justice and victim service agencies with 100 contracts to ensure compliance with state and federal grant requirements. There were 134 findings of non-compliance and 22 observations for improvement. This is compared to 59 agencies with 115 contracts with 201 findings and 14 observations in 2015. See Chart below:

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of Agencies Monitored	59	73
Number of Contracts Monitored	115	100
Number of Findings	201	134
Number of Observations	14	22





#### ***Monitoring Summary***

In FY 2016 the Monitoring Unit continued to focus on program/project implementation, goal approximation, as well as contract compliance. The findings and observations in 2016 reflect improvement in compliance with notifications of staff changes, client confidentiality and Release of Information, and maintenance of personnel records. More in-depth monitoring by the Program Managers led to a significant increase in observations related to program oversight. By addressing the root problem agencies will improve overall operations and compliance. Feedback received from agencies indicates overall satisfaction with the new process, especially having the Program Manager conduct the program review. They expressed appreciation for this change.

Subrecipient agencies are required to submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for findings and observations within 30 calendar days after the report is issued. The CAP must outline strategies to correct the specific finding(s) and observation(s) as well as, avoid findings of similar nature in the future. Program managers are responsible for ensuring receipt of an acceptable CAP and approving it timely. In addition, program staff use information gathered during the monitoring visits and the findings summary to identify areas for training and technical assistance during the year. This information may also be taken into consideration in the application process. It is critical for agencies to align with the OCJP strategic plan and prove capable of providing quality programs to their clients and beneficiaries to receive funding. The monitoring process, including receipt and approval of acceptable CAPs, helps improve the system of criminal justice and victim service agencies for the State of Tennessee. A concerted effort by program and fiscal staff to hold agencies accountable for programs/projects that benefit their communities will help OCJP realize its goal of working for a safer Tennessee.

# Chapter 5

## *Summary*

The mission of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs is to function as a strategic planning agency that secures, distributes and manages federal and state funds for Tennessee while collaborating with other public and non-profit agencies to leverage these funds with other state and local resources to implement innovative projects to reduce crime, provide services for victims of crime and promote the overall enhancement of the criminal justice system in Tennessee.

In furtherance of this mission, OCJP implements a rigorous strategic planning process that includes continued collaboration with Federal, State, and Local stakeholders to provide the very best decision making process to identify needs, gaps in services, potential funding streams, and best practices in program development, implementation and evaluation.

As stewards of these funds, OCJP staff maintains the highest standards of grants management through extensive technical assistance, grant monitoring, output and outcome reporting and program evaluation. OCJP staff continues to work with the Federal agencies to draw down criminal justice and victim services formula funds as well as securing competitive grant funds. These Federal funds along with several State appropriated and fee based funding sources allow OCJP to direct funding to the areas with the greatest need as determined from the strategic planning process. By directing its limited resources into areas that promise the best return for the public's investment, OCJP continues to positively impact the lives of citizens. The planning and management of these State and Federal funds improves the quality of life for all Tennesseans by helping achieve OCJP's vision of a safer Tennessee.